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WEEKLY PEOPLE

VOL. XIX, NO. 2.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1909.

PRICE: TWO CENTS. ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.

BOILED DOWN

PASSING COMMENTS ON POLITICAL AND OTHER EVENTS.

Aims of the "Direct Nominationists"—Prohibitionists and Tariff Tax—Socialist Party a Refuse Heap for Old Political Machines—Applauding Harmonians and Denouncing Workers.

Latest exchanges from Holland, "Het Volk" of March 24, leave little hope for harmony in the Socialist Movement there. The International Secretary, Camille Huysmans, was deputed by the Executive Committee of the International Bureau in Brussels to reconcile the two warring factions with a compromise proposition. The main organization, the Social Democratic Labor Party whose organ is "Het Volk," had decided, as readers of *The People* were informed last week, that the "Tribune," the weekly organ of the opposition, should discontinue, and that its three editors stood expelled. The compromise proposition brought by Huysmans was to the effect that the "Tribune" should discontinue, but that one of its three editors be placed on the editorial staff of the Marxist weekly supplement to be issued by "Het Volk." What was to happen with the other two does not appear. The proposition was rejected by the convention of the seceders, and they launched a new party under the name of Social Democracy.

"Mr. Chairman, I am a great friend of the American sheep; in other words, the wool grower."—Hon. Joseph W. Fordney, Representative from Michigan, Congress, March 26.

Was this an "open confession," or a "cat that leaped out of the bag"? There is no "sheep" that grows more wool than the American workingman. And him the Fordneys love, indeed—as shown.

After some great war an epidemic of some kind usually follows in the afflicted region as a consequence of the large number of decomposing bodies. The cholera, which despatches announce is breaking out in Russia, would seem to arrive on schedule time, and serve as a statistical pointer to the large number of corpses that the recent "pacification" of Russia has required.

Parliaments are condensed symbols of their respective nations. Already three fights—nearly fistfights—have taken place in Congress over the proposed new tariff bill. Thus Congress illustrates the Monkey-and-Parrot character of the social system that our parliament symbolizes.

Corroborative of the real issue at which "direct nominationists" and other such "reformers of political bossism" are nibbling are the words of the plutocratic railroad magnate E. H. Harriman spoken at the Denver Commercial Club. Harriman said: "The best way in managing governments is just the same as managing railroads, and is to produce a better article of government at less cost."

Representative Sulzer is "too previous." The "Fruch Schoppen" (early morning glass of beer) is a German thing. The thing—whether good, bad, or indifferent we shall leave aside—is not yet a national institution in this country. Not until our people also nationally indulge in the "Fruch Schoppen" will Representative Sulzer be justified in using the metaphor that the tariff tax on beer "adds to the burden of the breakfast table." What Sulzer meant but did not find it politic to say was: "The tax on beer—having to come from that portion of the brew produced by brewery workingmen, but plundered from them by the boss brewers—will actually come out of the boss brewers' pockets; the less the boss brewers keep the less excessively will their breakfast tables be loaded. Hence the tax on beer is a burden on the boss brewers' breakfast table. Intolerable!"

Either the economics of the Prohibitionists is at fault, or their sincerity. They are demanding a high tariff on French wines. Is this in the interest of sobriety? The consequence of a high tariff on French wines, as far as the manufacture of liquor is concerned, is that the domestic wine raisers will be able to raise the price of their goods; the higher the price the higher the profits; the higher profits the greater the incentive to capital to go into a talon, which drives the worker out of

business. Net results—an extension of the manufacture of intoxicants.

That the so-called Socialist party is but a "broad and tolerant" dumping ground for political garbage has been illustrated convincingly in Los Angeles on March 26. One Harper, a Republican corruptionist having been elected Mayor, and elected, of course, with the aid of the equally corrupt Democratic machine, the newly adopted system of a "recall election" was applied. Harper hiked away from the storm by declining to stand again. The two remaining candidates were an avowed "Reformer" and the Socialist party man. And what did the two political machines of graft—Republican and Democratic—do? Why, they threw their full strength to the S. P., who, instead of scornfully repudiating, gladly accepted the gift. Despite such support the S. P. was defeated. But it is proud of its "large vote." And well it may.

"E. M. H." in "The Progressive Woman" takes the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst to task for saying that the ballot would destroy woman's chief virtues—the power to draw man "by the cords of sweet and intelligent enticement," and her "affectionate sagacity."—"E. M. H." does not seem to know that the Rev. Parkhurst is an expert on woman's power "to draw man by the cords of sweet and intelligent enticement," and also on her "affectionate sagacity." "E. M. H." evidently never heard of the highly ethical thing known in municipal purification as the "Parkhurst Trick."

When workingmen demanded that the Sherman so-called Anti-Trust law be so amended as to exclude Unions from its operation, up went the cry: "Class legislation! Oh, horror!" Now that Harriman, eastward bound, and scattering hints to Congress for the benefit of prosperity, declares: "There should be amendments to the Sherman law eliminating those features antagonistic to corporations," there is not the faintest objection. On the contrary, with silent eloquent similes, the anti-class legislation clan beams approval.

The highly revolutionary spinster known as Mamselle Free-Trade is becoming easily satisfied in her old age. Commenting upon President Taft's statement that the chief object of a tariff is to raise revenue, Mamselle Free Trade's High Priest, the New York "Evening Post" throws up his hat with the shout: "That is a revolution by itself." There are revolutionists who, if they can not fire a cannon, are modestly satisfied with a cannon-cracker.

Boss brewers and the Socialist party's Volkszeitung Corporation stand before a renewed chance of their lives. A variety of influences are centering upon Congress to increase the beer tax. The boss brewers will have a fresh opportunity to strut the stage as devoted friends of the workingman, anxious to oppose the increased burden of taxation that wicked men seek to strap upon the shoulders of Labor; the Volkszeitung Corporation will enjoy, and profit by, the opportunity to receive and pocket breweries' bribes to kick Socialism in the stomach with Jonistic statistics, backed with mottos from Timbuctoo, proving that the tax on beer comes out of the workers' pockets, and is "the first thing to abolish before the path to Socialism is cleared."

At last! At last a true word has come out of the Gompers Central Federated Union of this city, and that true word is an exact repetition of what the Daily People has been saying these many years:—"There is no such thing as Union beer." The C. F. U. having taken a step truthward, it is to be hoped the body may take the next step in the same direction, and recognize that, under the existing A. F. of L. regime "there is no such thing as any Union article." Under A. F. of L. regime one Union scabs on the other or others. There being no article but is the product of several trades combined, and the trades practicing scaberry upon one another, such a thing as "Union goods" does not exist. Tie so with beer; tie so with all other goods, whether plastered all over with the so-called Union label or not.

Having admitted that under present conditions the city workingman is forced to pay a disproportionate amount of his earnings for rent; having admitted that thousands of families are actually robbing their stomachs to pay the landlord; having admitted that under such conditions life is torture, what remedy does the New York Committee on Congestion of Population propose? To abolish capital investment to capital to go into a talon, which drives the worker out of

French wines. Is this in the interest of sobriety? The consequence of a high tariff on French wines, as far as the manufacture of liquor is concerned, is that the domestic wine raisers will be able to raise the price of their goods; the higher the price the higher the profits; the higher profits the greater the incentive to capital to go into a talon, which drives the worker out of

FATHER MORGAN M. SHEEDY ON SOCIALISM

The story is told of Mark Twain that one day he appeared before James Redpath, who ran a lecture bureau, and informed his friend James he wanted to be booked for a lecture tour. Delighted therat—lecture tour by Mark Twain was always profitable—Redpath said: "Good! What shall it be upon, Mark?" and he got ready to write down the title of the lecture. Mark Twain answered: "Astronomy." Redpath's hand stood stock still. Astonished he inquired: "Astronomy? What do you know about astronomy?" "That's just it," was Mark Twain's unperturbed explanation; "I know nothing about astronomy—the very reason why I should be able to deliver an elegant lecture thereon. My imagination will have free scope, unhampered by facts, unfettered by reason, concluded that "Socialism is absolutely impossible."

"Twas the spirit of Mark Twain that spoke in St. John's Church at Altoona, Pa., on the evening of March 21, when Father Morgan M. Sheedy delivered a lecture. The subject was not "Astronomy," it was "Socialism." The Rev. Father gave the reins to his imagination; it cavorted unhampered by facts, unfettered by reason—or, rather, the reason went abumpty-bumping against the facts.

For instance—to take one instance out of a score:

so much of his product that he cannot afford better surroundings, and which works him so long that he must live near his job or else go without sleep also? Nary a bit of it. The Committee's solution is to increase the rapid transit facilities. More transit facilities, a greater spread of congestion—that is all the Committee would accomplish.

Now it is Father William McMahon, the pastor of St. Bridget's Church in Cleveland, who turns out to be a bankrupt with liabilities put at \$1,504,141.64, and judgment against whom in a suit for \$30,000 "resulted in tying up his interests in various enterprises." Is the increasing frequency of the instances of clerical, with "interests in various enterprises" that spread ruination with its train of shattered families, and the simultaneously increasing frequency of the instances of clerical who denounce Socialism as a family wrecker and un-Godly—is the increasing frequency of these two sets of instances a mere coincidence, or are the two intimately connected, the former but the cause and illuminative of the "Godlessness" of the latter?

Climate and general conditions are unknown to the capitalist class in Congo. Workingmen have to be gotten by raiding expeditions, and, when gotten, can be kept only by physical chains. How much better is all that here. No raiding expeditions are needed. The workingmen in America will wear out their shoe leather in the voluntary search for a capitalist master; and, when the master is found, the fear of hunger answers the purpose of a chain to keep them tied, far more effectively than the visible chains in use in Congo.

He who would look for a clean government in a country dominated by a bumsrich ruling class would look for pulse-beats in a mummy. The offence charged against the West Point authorities, that they inveigle European musicians to this country and swear them into the army without their own knowledge, in order to "tone up" the military academy bands, is no worse than the wholesale fraudulent inducement of immigration done by concerns whose interest lies in an overcrowded labor market to keep down wages.

"An acre of performance is worth the whole world of promise" is the motto on the letters of a firm that is deluging business men with a whole world of promise—promise that the panic is over and that by employing the said firm the general era of prosperity will be still greater—all offered without even a fifth of an acre of actual performance.

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WEEKLY PEOPLE

New York

Father Sheedy said "it is a natural desire of men to own property," and he added "collectivism appeals to the man who has nothing." After stating two such pregnant facts, borrowed from Socialism, the man, whose reason facts control, can arrive only at the conclusion that Socialism is inevitable. Not so Father Sheedy. His imagination, unhampered by facts, unfettered by reason, concluded that "Socialism is absolutely impossible."

What are the facts and reason in the case?

Look at the Fiji Islander of to-day. His waist garlanded with a wreath of evergreens for only covering, he is elaborately clothed when compared with his still more savage ancestors of Adamic days—before "the fall." Compared with the Bornees—the prickly jungles in which he lives compelling skirt and hose—the Fiji is undressed. Compared with the Laplander, barely the tip of whose nose can be safely left exposed, the Bornees is naked. The reason, grounded on the facts, is that "clothes" is a relative thing. What is clothes to one, may be no clothes at all to another. Conditions determine the fact. Precisely the same with property. What is property at one stage of economic development is, no property at a later stage—is clothes as much as the wreath of ever-

greens that is "clothes" to the Fiji Islander would be "clothes" to the Laplander.

Economic development has reached the point when we hear of the "small millionaire." His property is too small to hold its own against the billionaire concern. If the "little millionaire" is clad too thinly for the billionaire temperature of modern society, two things follow: first, the large number of those who have still less are in various degrees of economic nakedness; and second, he is bound to join the naked crew. There is a third conclusion. The crew he joins is the overwhelming majority.

Aye, indeed, Socialism "appeals to the man who has nothing." Already he is the overwhelming majority. Daily he waxes more numerous. A steadily swelling majority of economically naked humanity with whom the desire for property is an instinctive desire, being but one of the numerous manifestations of the natural instinct of self-preservation—that steadily swelling majority is the rock against which Sunday school economics and sociology are bound to dash themselves, just the same as Sunday school geology and biology have before this dashed themselves against Natural Science. It is, moreover, the Petrus rock upon which the true Evangel of human redemption will be built—"and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it."

Employes of Denver and Rio Grande Dissatisfied.

CONSIDER STRIKE.

Denver, March 27.—There is unrest and dissatisfaction all over the Denver & Rio Grande system among the shopmen and the officers of the three shop organizations have been in Denver for several weeks trying to straighten out the trouble, but with little or no success. The charge is made that the officials have persecuted the leaders of the three big unions and that the men are working under highly unsatisfactory conditions.

The statement is made that the Rio Grande officers have not fulfilled their part of the settlement of the long and bitter strike of the men employed in the shops. The leaders of the men declare that they can give half a hundred specific instances where the agreement has been violated both in letter and spirit by the company.

The union officials would not say that a strike at present is among the possibilities, but it is thought that when conditions grow better and the men find opportunity for employment elsewhere they will demand that the company abide by its agreements or suffer the consequences of another strike of shopmen.

The first grievance of the men is that they were given to understand on the quiet that the strike-breakers who came here to take their places when the strike was called a year ago this month would be gradually let out and all of the older men replaced. This has not been done, and only about ten per cent. of the shopmen, taking the whole system into consideration, are union men and old employees.

It is charged that when the agreement was made the strike-breakers were let go but for some unknown reason they were kept around the premises. After a few weeks it is said that they were put back to work along side the old men and that they still predominate in the shops as are the source of constant friction.

The company is playing a smart trick in stirring up division among its workingmen by introducing Japs in the shops. And the old employees are falling into the trap. Instead of organizing these Japs the union men are moved to prejudice, and thus kept separated. Japanese apprentices are at work where they can learn the business of making, as well as repairing, machinery.

BUILDERS AND BRICKLAYERS WIN.

Judge Noyes, in the U. S. Court of Appeals here, handed down a decision of interest to labor unions and contractors generally, in the suit brought by the National Fire Proofing Company against the Mason Builders' Association and the Bricklayers' Union. He decided that the Fire Proofing Company had no cause of action in their complaint against the builders and the bricklayers, alleging that the latter had entered into labor union agreements which interfered with the conduct of the National Fire Proofing business.

The novel point of the decision is that while Judge Noyes says the Fire Proofing Company has cause for complaint against the agreement in question, since it prevents them from doing business in the way they want to, there is no remedy in law or equity on the evidence submitted at the trial of the action in the Circuit Court. He holds that when equal rights under the law clash there is no arbitration.

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CONTRACTS UNHOLY

WHEN BOURGEOISIE IS CAUGHT WHERE HAIR IS SHORT.

Electricians of Paris, Having Their Demands Rejected Shut Off Lights in Hotel—Owner Reluctantly Comes to Terms, Then Bourgeois Press Howls "Compulsory Contracts."

Hopwood, Nr. Manchester, England, March 22.—It will be remembered that some time last year the Parisian electricians demonstrated their strength by shutting Paris in darkness. Following this one of the large hotels put in its own electric light plant and had its own staff of electricians to whom, however, they paid less wages than were paid to the other electricians in Paris. M. Pataud, the secretary of the electricians' section of the C. G. T., had repeatedly sent communications to the directors of the hotel demanding an interview and an increase in wages of the men. He was ignored. So, with an unsigned but fully prepared agreement conceding an increase in wages, he went personally to see the manager of the hotel and interviewed him in his private office. The manager would not be moved by ordinary persuasion, so at a waive of the hand of M. Pataud, all lights went out as the result of the immediate strike of the electrical workers.

The occasion was peculiarly unfortunate for the manager, inasmuch as a banquet of 500 guests was in full swing, when all at once the lights were shut off. Taken so suddenly the manager was almost frantic. Seizing pen and ink he hastily signed the agreement conceding higher wages. Then the lights were turned on again.

The bourgeoisie, of course, set up a howl in concert to the effect that this is a "compulsory agreement," hence illegal.

What about the thousands of similar "agreements" which the workers have been compelled to "agree" to, willy-nilly, driven by the whip of hunger and cold? They could not escape from the gnawing hunger because the few owned the means of life and demanded the major share of the wealth produced by the worker before he was allowed access to those means. They could not protect themselves from the cold until they had sold their ability to labor to the master class, by a "free contract."

Of course these "contracts" are all perfectly legal.

The incident is only another manifestation of the class struggle and shows the conflicting material interests of the workers and the bourgeoisie, the capitalist class.

Incidentally, Pataud is called by the bourgeois press, "King" Pataud. But let them undeceive themselves and not think that the disciplinary and unit-ed action of the men spells any "kingship." The integrally organized power resides only in the workers.

Now a move is on foot to prosecute Pataud for adopting these measures.

William G. Allan.

remedy at law for an injured person. The agreement complained of by the plaintiff company related to wages, hours of labor, and settlement of disputes by arbitration.

The Iron Arrowhead

By EUGENE SUE

Translated from the Original French by DANIEL DE LEON

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TRUSTS & POLITICS

Men in Steel Works Lined up and Told How They Must Vote, or Lose Their Jobs.

In the summer of 1906 the employees of the Jones and Laughlin Company planned a meeting to protest against Sunday work, not to organize. The management discovered the movement and threatened the men with discharge if they held a meeting. This action is in line with the policy of the United States Steel Corporation, which has refused to recognize or reply to petitions asking for a change in working conditions.

The officials of the steel companies make no secret of their hostility to unionism, and I have been told by two leading employers that they would not tolerate it. Any movement toward organization, they assured me, would mean discharge.

But not only is there this repression manifested among the steel workers, so as to choke personal initiative in directions the companies may consider inimical; there are indications of coercion to act in support of the companies' interests.

It would not be a complete statement of the control exercised by the employers of the steel districts if we were to omit the political situation. It is commonly understood that the United States Steel Corporation is the dominant force in politics in the mill towns. Repeated allegations have been made to me that workmen have been discharged at Duquesne for refusing to vote the company ticket. If there is coercion it is quite probable that the effect of it extends far beyond the persons actually involved.

I was told by one employee that he had been called into the office of the superintendent and remonstrated with for working against the company ticket, and an indirect threat was made of discharge.

I was told by men of unimpeachable standing in Braddock, not steel works employee, that, in the spring of 1908 preceding the May primaries, men were induced to vote for the candidates favored by the steel company, by promises of a resumption in industry if the right candidates were nominated. I have also on good authority that before the same primaries of May, 1908, orders came from the New York office of the United States Steel Corporation to the general superintendent of the Edgar Thomson plant at Braddock directing him to order the department superintendents to line up their employees for the Penrose candidates for the Legislature.

The general superintendent called a meeting of the department superintendents and delivered the orders. This created some dismay, for local option was an issue in the primaries and the Penrose candidates were opposed to local option. Some of the superintendents were already prominently identified with the local option party and had been assisting in organizing the campaign. How they could with honor and self-respect abandon the issue at that point was not clear to the officials. But the answer to the objections was clear and to the point. They were told to break any or all promises and to work for Penrose, because the United States Steel Corporation needed him in the Senate. It is probably unnecessary to add that Penrose carried Allegheny County.—Charities and the Commons.

Three Gems

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THE WOMAN INVASION.

Havelock Ellis Says It Will Mean Reinforcement of Civilization.

By H. S. K.

In the introduction to his work "The New Spirit," written some years ago, Havelock Ellis made the following observations on the woman question.

The great wave of emancipation which is now sweeping across the civilized world means nominally nothing more than that women should have the right to education, freedom to work, and political enfranchisement—nothing in short but the bare ordinary rights of an adult human creature in a civilized democratic state.

"But many other changes will follow in the train of these very simple and matter-of-fact changes, and it is no wonder that many worthy people look with dread upon the slow invasion by women of all the concerns of life—which are, after all, as much their own concerns as anyone's—as nothing less than a new irritation of barbarians.

"These good people are unquestionably right. The development of women means a reinvigoration as complete as any brought by barbarians to an effete and degenerating civilization.

"When we turn to those early societies, which are as lamps to us, in our social progress, we find that the arts of life are in the possession of women. Therefore when the torch of science is placed in the hands of women we must expect them to use it as a guide with audacious simplicity and directness, because of those instincts for practical life which they have inherited.

"The rise of women to their fair share of power is certain. Whether one looks at it with hope or with despair one has to recognize it."

Ellis points out that despite the Shakespeares and Dantes that the average level of women's intelligence is fully equal to that of men's. "Compare," says he, "the men and women among settlers in the Australian bush, or wherever else men and women have been set side by side to construct their social life as best they may, and it will often be no fourth!" That shows what conditions can do to make worse people.

If Society has the right to build a slum, to force people to live there—by the simple process of not allowing them to live anywhere else—and so to degrade and exterminate them; why has not Society the right to build exquisite garden cities, force people to live there, and so elevate and improve them? That would be too expensive, the defendant may gravely remark. He is wrong. It would not be nearly so expensive as the slum!

In our infinitesimal, egotistical peephole view of humanity we quite overlook the value of the people to the people—the wealth producing, joy producing, beauty producing value of the human stock. This ruined stock is dead loss to us; being saved and made into good stock it would be great gain to us. Moreover, "us" includes them. The whole level of our rightful pride lies not at humanity's narrow shifting top, but at its broad, dark base, so little lifted for all the years.

Is water clean that is nine-tenths dirty? Humanity is one; a living tissue; and our need to make better people is the most vital; the most personal need that can be shown to any human soul.

—Charlotte Perkins Gilman, in *The Independent*.

Havelock Ellis does not presume to foretell what will be the result of women's emancipation. "What new forms the influence of women will give to society we cannot tell. Our most strenuous efforts will be needed to see to it that women gain the wider experience of life, the larger education in the full sense of the word, the entire freedom of development, without which their power of interference in social organization might disastrously as well as happily result." Ellis viewed the rise of women with unfailing hope, although he is careful to point out that the vote and the ballot-box do not necessarily mean freedom. They are not the end but the means.

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THE MYSTERIES OF THE PEOPLE

OR

HISTORY OF A PROLETARIAN FAMILY ACROSS THE AGES

A FASCINATING work, thrilling as fiction, yet embracing a comprehensive history of the oppressing and oppressed classes from the commencement of the present era.

Eugene Sue wrote a romance which seems to have disappeared in a curious fashion, called "Les Mystères du Peuple." It is the story of a Gallic family through the ages, told in successive episodes, and, so far as we have been able to read it, is fully as interesting as "The Wandering Jew" or "The Mysteries of Paris." The French edition is pretty hard to find, and only parts have been translated into English. We don't know the reason. One medley episode, telling of the struggle of the communes for freedom is now translated by Mr. Daniel De Leon, under the title, "The Pilgrim's Shell" (New York Labor News Co.). We trust the success of his effort may be such as to lead him to translate the rest of the romance. It will be the first time the feat has been done in English. —N. Y. Sun.

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RACE IMPROVEMENT

A DAY WITH THE DESTITUTE

THE DISAPPOINTING AND WEARY SEARCH FOR WORK FALLS AS HEAVY ON LONDON PROLETARIATE AS ON HIS BROTHER-IN NEW YORK.

Now that so much attention is being drawn to the sad plight of the unemployed and destitute, it has struck me that the story of a day in the life of one who, while being a well educated and respectable man, yet finds himself destitute and homeless in the streets of the richest city in the world, may be of interest.

The day has gone like many before it. A day of bitter disappointment and weary searching for work, only to be met on all hands with refusal and the now familiar notice: "No Hands Wanted," and we retraced our weary footsteps to the lodging house, where, in falling she has struck her head against a buttress, and the life is beaten out of her. "Suicide of an unknown while of unsound mind," say the papers next day. Say, rather, that after careful consideration, she has decided to leave a world that has ill treated her, and to seek judgment from the great Judge of all, who, perhaps, will judge her more mercifully than her fellowmen.

The Embankment soon settles down again until about 1 o'clock, when the men amongst us begin to form up in a double file by Waterloo Bridge. We follow with the others, and stand patiently waiting the advent of the Salvation Army officers with the tickets for soup and bread. Presently they come along, and each man on receiving his ticket makes tracks as fast as tired feet can carry him to the Millbank shelter, which, as one of the officers facetiously puts it, is next to the House of Lords.

Arrived at the shelter, each man as he enters is given a large piece of wholesome bread, a few yards further a spoon, and, on entering the dining hall, a steaming bowl of good, nourishing soup. We are given a hearty welcome by Staff Captain McGregor, himself an old Embankment dosser, and sits down in batches of 400 at a time to enjoy for twenty minutes warmth and shelter. Some scoff their portion like wild animals, and no sooner are they done, with head on hands, than they snatch a few minutes' sleep until it is time to give place to others, who are lined up in long rows outside.

But it is now 1:30 a.m., and if we want to benefit by our bread ticket we must get a move on, as it is a good step from the Houses of Parliament.

On the way we pass many more on the same errand, and on reaching Horseferry Road we see some hundred men sitting about contentedly munching away at their half-pound of bread. Presenting our ticket at the door, we are supplied with our bread and are soon enjoying it with the rest. It is now nearly 4 a.m., and if we are lucky enough to possess the large sum of one halfpenny, we can adjourn to the noted poor man's caterer in Wentworth or Chickand streets, an purchase a large mug of tea and permission to sit in an upstairs room till 5:30 o'clock, by which time the door of the hospitable lodging house is open and we can snatch a few hours' sleep on one of the forms till it is time to again go forth on search for work. What will the day bring forth? Shall we be successful in obtaining a job, or will the end of the day find us again with no prospect but the Embankment for another dreary night? This is no highly colored description of a night out, but the truthful account of what the writer is going through. What will the government do for us? We cannot die in the streets, but something must be done, and that soon, for I can assure the reader that the unemployed will not starve passively this time.—Reynold's Newspaper.

Note that young man over there, well dressed and of evident good breeding. He is passing his first night in the Hotel de Embankment, and sitting bolt upright against the wall he gazes out over the waters of the mighty river. What are his thoughts? Are they of home and a mother in a far-off country, or is he contemplating a sudden end to it all in the heart of the river that closes its waters to none? We take our place with the others, for here we can rest awhile without the fear of a policeman turning us off.

Suddenly a shriek is heard, followed by a dull splash, and the Embankment springs to life as if touched by an electric spark. "It's only another poor

POUREN DEFENSE CONFERENCE.

Expresses Thanks for the Admirable Support Given It.

The Pouren Defense Conference, happy at the final outcome of its labors to free Pouren, has issued the statement here given to those who stood by it in its labors:

"To the press of the United States, and to the many organizations and individuals who have given moral, personal and financial support in the defense of Jan Janoff Pouren and the maintenance of the right of political asylum, the Executive Committee of the Pouren Defense Conference herewith extends its warmest thanks and its heartfelt appreciation, feeling confident that the same forces can be relied on if it should become again necessary to protect political refugees from acts of wanton persecution on the part of their political enemies."

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THE TWO CITIES

By Axel Staal, Jersey City, N. J.

I stood on the summit of a mountain and looked down towards a city which a cloud, gently wafted upon an easterly wind, had momentarily hidden from my gaze. As I looked I became aware of a strange phenomenon. I saw in the cloud a picture, blurred and indistinct at first, but later clear and well-defined, a picture of a city, a "City Beautiful." It was the outskirts of a city. Pretty small cottages, suggesting by their many windows and surrounded by small gardens, health and happiness, beautified the picture. Two schoolboys came up the street with books under their arms.

"Where are you going to-morrow afternoon?" asked the younger boy.

"Nowhere in particular," came the answer.

"Then come down to the school; our class challenged No. 5 school to a gymnasium competition. It will take place to-morrow. Come down."

"All right," responded the elder boy. "It will soon be my last month at school; I graduate this term. I am seventeen years old now, and as my father is getting old and soon will be on the pension list, I shall be glad to be able to do some work."

"To-morrow, then?"

"Yes good-bye."

The cloud drifted on and I saw a girl talking to a young man on the porch of a cottage.

"Will you come for a sail up the river next Saturday?" he asked.

"Yes, that will be very nice. We will be off Saturday, as the factory is to be cleaned."

"How do you use your spare time?" he man asked.

You know I am very fond of music," said the girl, "and I practice on piano and play duets with my sister, taking violin lessons. But what

do you do?"

"I have no ear for music," said the young man, "but I like to study foreign languages, and at present I am reading Homer and Plato in the original Greek. Considering the century in which he lived, Plato's 'Republic' is wonderful. But to return to the sail, the boat leaves at 10 o'clock."

"I will be on the pier waiting for you," promised the girl.

The scene changed again, and I looked upon some workers building a school.

Steadily and carefully the work was progressing under the merry jesting and pleasantly worded directions from the architect. One man alone seemed to move about with some difficulty. He went up to the architect and explained that he had only been out of bed the last two days, and that the work in the warm sun was a little too much for him in his weakened condition.

"Go home and get well, my friend," said the architect. "It is of no use to kill yourself, when we have men enough able to do your work."

The cloud drifted on and I beheld the garden of a carpenter's house. Four men were sitting around a table enjoying a game of cards and cigars. The game finished, they discussed the coming election.

"That 'Anti-Socialist Party,'" said the host, "will be about dead after this. They used to send in a representative from this district, but I don't think they will do it now. Their demands are somewhat modified, but they wish to see money restored, and have Bible teaching introduced in the schools."

Here the carpenter's wife, who was sitting on a bench a little away from the table reading Victor Hugo's 'Les Misérables,' broke into the conversation and said: "I, for one, will work against any party trying to restore Bible teach-

ing. When my children get old enough to know their own mind, they can choose a religion for themselves. As far as premature teaching of religious dogma is concerned, it encumbers the child's brain and does not allow it the liberty of choice, so necessary for the development of a free human being. I have a religion, but it is not the same as I had when was a child. Besides, this proposition may merely be a trick of the 'Anti-Socialist Party,' which, aided by some clerical teachers, wishes to obtain the mastery over the children's mind so as to use the mastery in civic questions later on."

Again the scene shifted, and I looked down upon a very old but happy-looking couple in their little home. The old man was resting comfortably in a rocking chair, and was speaking about his childhood to a group of young men and women sitting around him. He told them how he as a child walked with his grandfather and helped him pick rags from barrels in the street. How the grandfather was run over and killed by an automobile which sped up the avenue where he was picking rags, and how the judge had allowed the rich man, who drove the automobile to go free, because it was "only a rag picker" who was killed. He told how, two years later, when fighting with his father in the ranks of the workers who brought about the Socialist Republic he was shot through the breast. "You," said the old man, "cannot picture the misery that existed; but beware lest an attempt should be made to wrest your liberty and your commonwealth from you."

The cloud had passed and I saw the city at the foot of the mountain. Two boys met; one had books under his arms, the other a grocer's basket.

"Working?" asked the boy with the books.

"Yes," answered the other, "my

father is sick and my mother can't earn enough, so I had to leave school and go to work, though I am only thirteen years old. And I wanted to graduate next year, but that is impossible now. Well, I must hurry up. So long."

Off he went, and the boy with the books went home to help his father tend store.

A little farther up the street a young couple was standing.

"Will you go for a trolley ride next Sunday?" asked the young man.

"Too bad, but I can't," answered the girl. "The boss raised my wages from \$5 to \$6, but said he expected me to help out where a little extra work was needed. So he told me yesterday to come Sunday and help on a special order."

Around the corner some men were building a prison. With feverish haste they obeyed the commands of a burly contractor. One bricklayer who was falling behind in his work was pounced upon by the boss.

"What are you dreaming about?" he shouted.

"I am sick," answered the bricklayer.

"Oh, hell, you are only lazy; perhaps you blew in all your money for drink last night, and now you are sick," shouted the man who himself was only looking on.

"What drink I could buy with the wages you pay me would not make anybody drunk," said the workingman with a faint smile.

"What, kicking again? You are one of those d-d Socialists who want the whole earth and don't want to leave anything to us fellows who have worked hard to get an education and are trying to show you how to get along. If you won't do your work, get down from there and go home. You are fired." Then, to himself, this vain fellow snorted, "He must be crazy."

I turned my eyes in the direction of the kitchen in a workingman's "home." A woman was sitting mending some clothes, now and then getting up to look at a child in the cradle and to attend to

some food standing on the stove. The husband came home and sank into a chair, exhausted after the day's torture, called "work."

"Give me a drop of whiskey, Mary, I can hardly hang together. The boss wanted the job finished to-day and pushed us on, though my sidepartner, Harry, dropped in his tracks. I must have a drop of whiskey."

"It will be better if you eat your supper first, perhaps that will straighten you up," said the wife, who knew the reaction from whisky.

"What, can't you give me that whiskey? Here I come home as tired as a dog and you won't give me a drop. I will go over to O'Brien and swing him for a couple of drinks till next pay day." And out went this overworked human being in search of the only remedy against fatigue that his starvation wages enabled him to obtain.

I looked down into a miserable shanty, not even built as well as some cattle pens. An old woman was standing at a bed saying, "Get up, papa, and go to work; it is 6 o'clock."

"I can't," said the man; "the rheumatism is in my leg and I can hardly stand up."

"You must," she remonstrated. "The landlord is coming next week for the rent, and he won't let us stay here for a day if we haven't the money. I must go over to the rich woman on the avenue and scrub her stairs. She only pays me fifty cents, and it is five hours' hard work. But we need coal, and all the money is gone."

"Well, I will try." And the old man tattered out of bed, dressed with difficulty and left for the factory where he, after fifty years of exploitation, was out of "gratitude" kept on the payroll at the munificent salary of one dollar a day.

I saw prostitutes plying their trade, securing more money than honest toil gave; rich women lounging in magnificent carriages and children begging for alms and I reached out for the cloud that was disappearing in the distance, lost my footing, fell and awoke.

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PROGRESS

ADVANCE IS MADE ALONG LINES OF DEVELOPMENT OF TOOLS OF PRODUCTION.

By Mary Solomon, New York.

"A century ago," said Sydney Smith, writing over three score years ago, "who would have believed that country gentlemen could be brought to read and spell with the accuracy which we now so frequently remark, or supposed that they could be carried up even to the elements of ancient and modern history? Nothing is more common or more stupid than to take the actual for the possible—to believe that all which is, is all which can be; first to laugh at every proposed deviation from practice as impossible then, when it is carried into effect, to be astonished that it did not take place before."

May we not allow ourselves to go beyond a century, to go far, far away to primitive man? It is natural for human beings to look back on the past and try to profit by the experience of their ancestors. Just picture a primitive couple, Adam and Eve, for instance. Let us for a moment view them having wants and desires of the twentieth century to be gratified. Let us see how they would have to live and get along. Adam would have to be his own architect, his own tool maker, his own builder, bricklayer, tinsmith, carpenter, paperhanger, painter, etc. Both man and woman would have to make their own hardware and pottery, weave and spin linen and silk, make their own clothes, shoes, stockings. They would need to brew their own beer, prepare their soap, perfume and other toilet articles. How could they do without gas or electric light? Low could they travel without trains? Low could they heat their homes in winter? How could they prepare their food, educate their children and manage their affairs? In short, how could they live?

In spite of the old belief that every thing that does not exist cannot exist, people have progressed. With every generation there is something added which was previously thought unnatural. Primitive man had not only to contend with nature, unaided by machinery, but also was ignorant of that blessed device which lay in the division of labor. For centuries primitive man could not get beyond the idea of being his own fisherman, his own tool and weapon maker.

In his essay on "Progress, Its Law and Cause," Herbert Spencer proves that not only were the different phases of industry co-mingled, but also the different phases of art, science and literature. He endeavors to show that "That in which progress essentially consists is the transformation of the homogeneous into the heterogeneous." Poetry as not separated from music nor music from dancing. One man was at the same time a poet, a composer, a vocalist

and an instrumentalist. To make this clearer I will quote Spencer's own words: "We might trace the development of literature through phases, it presents in one work theology, cosmogony, history, biography, civil law, ethics, poetry, through other phases in which, as in the Hebrew Scripture, it presents in one work theology, cosmogony, history, biography, civil law, ethics, poetry, through other phases in which, as in the Iliad, the religious, the martial, historical, epic, dramatic and lyric elements are similarly co-mingled, down to its present heterogeneous developments in which its divisions are so numerous and varied as to defy complete classification."

The industrial progress is so marvelous that a man now in industry can no longer be his own architect, builder, tailor and shoemaker, any more than a man in the field of science can at the same time be a lawyer, an astronomer, a botanist, and psychologist. Every line of art and science and industry has become specialized. Transportation and communication, the owners of these means must be the beneficiaries. If the nation owns these means, we call that nation wealthy and progressive. Now it remains for us to see who owns the machinery and means of transportation, etc.; who owns all the wealth produced; and who is benefited by progress.

It is, it should be clear to every one,

this industrial development wrought great changes. Every individual could not own and operate a machine which required the attendance of a hundred men, the same as he owned a small tool. The result was that the man who owned the machine had to get helpers. He hired them and paid a certain living wage.

In the beginning there was a faint line of distinction, as the owner was compelled to work beside and with his laborers to be a success in business.

Later, the line between employer and employee grew more marked.

Little by little the employer of labor appropriated all inventions and improvements. Here is a ballad of the 19th century from "History of England," by Macaulay, which aptly proves the point:

We will make them work hard for six pence a day,
Though a shilling they deserve, if they had their just pay.

If at all they murmur and say 't is too small,
We bid them choose whether they'll work at all.

And thus we do gain all our wealth and estate

By many poor men that work early and late.

Then, hey, for the clothing trade! It goes on brave,

We scorn to toy and moil, nor yet slave

Our workmen do work hard; but we live at ease.

We go when we will and we come when we please.

Every new invention brought more wealth to the employers. The wealth concentrated into the hands of the privileged, the capitalist class. But as there are two sides to a story, there are two classes in society. The capitalist cannot at the same time be the employing and the exploited class. The machine becomes of primal importance, the worker only secondary. Life and comfort of the laborer is not at all considered. Production is carried on not for the weal of the community, but for private gain or profit. Since the system of production under capitalism is beneficial only to the few, while the majority live in misery and degradation, we Socialists

impeach the capitalist system. This system is fundamentally wrong. It allows one class to own the means of life and thereby oppress another class. The capitalist class has the political government on its side to legalize and enforce its right to expropriate and exploit the working class. The Socialists are men and women of the working class who realize that something is wrong. They rid themselves of the idea that capitalism is final. They study history and find that capitalism was preceded by a different system of production, which had to go down because based upon allowing the existence of a domineering and a dominated class. The capitalist system, being based on the same principle of rule and ruled, must ultimately fall. To give it a fine send off and wipe that brutal regime out as soon as possible the workers of all countries must organize. They must prepare for the inauguration of a new order based, not on an oppressed class on one side, and an oppressing class on the other, but planted on the true principle of democracy, which rests upon economic freedom.

Socialists do not believe that all which is, is all which can be. They believe that this earth can be made a beautiful place to live in with everything in abundance for all to enjoy.

To remove all obstacles in the way of human welfare, should be the object of every one's life. Capitalism is an obstacle. Work to remove it. Do your share in the work for Socialism. Hasten its coming.

CIVILIZATION.—

Bestows "Blessings" Which Barbarians Would Be Ashamed Of.

What is there about an unemployed army that, like a ghost at a banquet, strikes the assembled revelers into a "silence of the tomb," that stills the voices of statesmen, silences the prayers on the lips of the priests and ministers of God, palsies the hands of the writers, stiffens the tongue of the orator, blanches the cheek of the charity worker, causes the leaders of the hosts of labor to pause and gaze in confusion upon this vast and increasing army of jobless, hungry, miserable fellow workmen, fellow citizens, fellow Christians?

Not one from the host of our so-called leaders of the nation dare enter the lists and do battle with this problem of the unemployed. Not being able to meet the question on a material plane and deal with it, civilized society has concluded to try the Christian Science method. Forget it. Don't think about it; look the other way, and lo! the army disappears and the problem is solved. Long live Christian Science! But the army marches on and on. Locally we see the brave ladies of the Fruit and Flower Mission come forth and hurl their baskets of pinks and potatoes in vain. The brigades of the Associated

WEEKLY PEOPLE

26 City Hall Place, New York.
P. O. Box 1576. Tel. 129 New York.
Published every Saturday by the
SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.
Paul Augustine, National Secretary.
Frederick W. Ball, National Treasurer.

Entered as second-class matter at the
New York Post Office, July 12, 1900.
Owing to the limitations of this office,
correspondents are requested to keep a copy
of their articles, and not to expect them to
be returned. Consequently, no stamp
should be sent for return.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	38,564
In 1900	4,151
In 1904	34,247
In 1908	14,237

Subscription Rates: One year, \$1.00;
six months, 50c; three months, 25c.

All communications for the Weekly People, whether for editorial or business departments, must be addressed to: The Weekly People, P. O. Box 1576, New York City.

Subscribers should watch the labels on their papers and renew promptly in order not to miss any copies.

Subscribers will begin to get the paper regularly in two weeks from the date when their subscriptions are sent in.

SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1909.

Brave men who work while others sleep,
Who dare while others fly—
They build a nation's pillars deep—
And lift them to the sky.

EMERSON.

POUREN FREE.

Anxious to believe the best about men, thereby giving its full need of credit to the Genius of the Age, we look upon the action of Commissioner Hitchcock, in declaring Jan Janoff Pouren guiltless of the felonies preferred against him by the Russian Government who sought Pouren's extradition, as an act born of the generous impulses that ever are aroused in the breast of the true by the aggression of despotism.

Nevertheless, after applauding the Commissioner's act, and congratulating Pouren upon his final liberation, a word of warning is pre-eminently in season.

The release of Pouren was not wholly due to Commissioner Hitchcock's manliness. It was due in part to the slimy diplomacy of the Czar's Government. The iniquity attempted upon Pouren had stirred a wave of indignation that went far beyond Pouren himself. It contemplated nothing short of the abrogation of the Russian extradition treaty, that furnished ground for such dark manoeuvres as Pouren came nearly falling a victim to. Rather than risk such a blow in its face, as the abrogation of the treaty, the Russian Government relaxed its grip upon Pouren. To this Pouren's freedom must be an act born of the

word of warning pre-eminently in season.

The hour of rejoicing often is the hour of danger. No joy at Pouren's victory should turn our people's eye away from the point of danger that the Pouren case so forcibly pointed out.

It is sufficient of a disgrace for our Nation to continue in friendly relations with the bloodstained ruler of Russia. Sufficient unto the day is the danger of contamination from a Government with which murder is a system, spying a necessity, and provocation to murder a matter of routine. The disgrace and the danger should be kept down to a minimum. This consummation demands the revocation of the existing extradition treaty with Russia, and the framing of a new treaty with such safeguards that the tainted breath and touch of the Moscovite can not corrupt it to the ends of the organized felony which Russian rule represents.

"Pouren free!" is a shout of joy that should furnish fresh impulse to that other shout—"Abrogate the extradition treaty with Russia!"

TIDBITS FROM PAYNE.

The leader of the Republican majority in the House, Sereno E. Payne, Representative from New York, opened the debate on the new tariff bill in Congress, on last March 29, with a nine hours' speech. From beginning to end the speech is full of tidbits as an egg is of meat. A handful of these will suffice to throw light upon the camp of the ruling class—a light all the more valuable because thrown by a leading representative capitalist himself.

First of all the fact transpires that the vaunted "business integrity" of the capitalist is mere fiction. At every turn there is evidence that one capitalist seeks to overreach another through fraudulent contrivances. Chicoree is used to adulterate coffee; coal tar dyes are used to cheat in matters of color; schimashchen (the skin of the prematurely born kid) is the name falsely given to the leather of which so many imported gloves were made that it looked as if "all the kids in Europe had been born too early"; even such houses as Tiffany & Black abstained from importing diamonds after the tariff was raised to 25 per cent: such a high tariff made the smuggling of diamonds a profitable risk: accordingly, diamonds, obviously smuggled, were bought by our leading jewelry

establishments. Such is the vaunted competition of capitalist rule. Fraud being the basis of "business," the tariff bill is to a large extent an expenditure of brain tissue in the effort of outwitting outwitters.

Two weeks ago The People had occasion to refer to the fact that the sweating system was entering as a skeleton into the closets of the small agriculturists. It turns out that the sweating system is the prop of the glove factories in small towns. "It [the glove industry] built up small cities and towns. People take these gloves to their homes, sew them by machinery and by hand." How suggestive of the human material that these industries are "building up" in the small cities and towns!

A reduction of the tariff on some things by no means implies a reduction in ultimate prices. A reduction, or almost free trade, may, in some instances mean a gift, made to some firms, of materials that all the firms in that industry need. It transpired that the taking off of the tariff on iron ore amounted to a gift of \$200,000 (the duty formerly collected) made to certain furnaces in New England and the Atlantic Coast. On this head the gift of "protection" and "free trade" alike is proven to be "favoritism" towards "pull."

Further confirmation of the above transpired in the manoeuvres made by Payne to lower the tariff on hides, in the interests of the leather manufacturers, on the ground that hides are only "by-products." What are "by-products" was asked? Is the milk a "by-product" of the cow, or eggs a "by-product" of the hen?

The statement made by free traders that those who demand a tariff are like swine with their feet in the trough is correct, provided the sentence be added: "Under capitalism every protectionist is a free trader, and every free trader is a protectionist, according as his stomach craves for the swill—all capitalists alike being swine with their feet in the trough."

SAPPERS FOR THE SOCIALIST RE-PUBLIC.

No one will suspect the New York Gov. Hughes of an intent to demonstrate the Socialist Labor Party doctrine that the Capitalist, or Political State is fast becoming an impossibility. Nor can anyone suspect the Louisville, Ky., "Post" of an intent to illustrate by supplementing the point with a cartoon. Nevertheless, that is precisely what these two mouthpieces of capitalism are doing—the former with his lucid speeches on the evils of political boss rule, the latter with its even more lucid recent cartoon on Congress and the Tariff.

In his great Buffalo speech recommending "direct nominations"—the speech was great only for the admissions it makes—the Governor said: "In this business [the controlling of delegates] the bulk of the party voters who are necessarily engrossed in the work of life—in providing by their own efforts without aid from the State for the support of their families—cannot hope to compete. So that a few, by the use of present machinery conveniently adapted to their purposes, are able, to a large degree, virtually to appoint public officers, and by exercising this power they fortify themselves for its further use."

This is true. But this was not always thus. Time was when the "business" of providing for his family did not incapacitate the citizen from the "business" of controlling his political agencies. The original New England town meeting is eloquent upon that head. That time is no more. What is it happened in the interval? The Louisville "Post" cartoon answers the question. A robust dame, wide of girth, heavy of hand, and arms akimbo, stands squarely planted in the center of a kitchen. Her apron bears the label "The Tariff." She frowns browbeatingly upon an apparition at the door. What may the apparition be? A puny, knock-kneed, rickety, frightened and worn-out old man, labeled "Congress," whom Taft tries to push inside.

The capitalist economic power has outgrown the political, and overtakes it. The Political State has shriveled. The capitalist economic power, that grew under the shadow of its political machine, now finds that machine a hindrance. The "business" of the Political State is becoming incompatible with the "business" of the Economic Power. The latter is seeking to crowd out the former—to dethrone it from the throne upon which itself had raised it.

The unquestionable evils that Gov. Hughes points out in political bosses are not to be remedied by the clumsy contrivances or patchwork proposed by the Governor. The harmful "competition," as he properly calls the thing, between what, to his purblind eyes, are

the "political bosses" and the "family providers," but which, in reality, is a conflict between the superannuated Political and the mightily growing Economic Power—that is a conflict bound to continue so long as the Political State continues. On what side power is gravitating the Louisville "Post's" cartoon illustrates. And the one and the other combine to demonstrate Socialist doctrine.

Social evolution is rendering incompatible the capitalist, or private ownership system of the plants of production, with the collective system of their operation, hand in hand therewith social evolution is proving the incompatibility of a Political State with the developed economic powers of society.

The Louisville "Post" portray in their cartoons a fact, the full bearing of which they grasp no more than a photographic apparatus grasps what it reproduces. The Hugheses are engaged in a work of demolition, the full bearing of which they have as little inkling of as the dullest of "wreckers" realize the architectural beauties of the edifice they are making room for. The one and the other—they little know it—are the sappers that Social Evolution is providing for the approaching Army of the Socialist Republic.

WHY THAT DEFICIT?

The tariff debate brought out the fact that the fiscal year 1908 showed a deficiency of \$87,000,000. Deficiencies lead to inquiries regarding the appropriations that have fallen short. Inquiry on this head reveals the fact that the appropriations made by the last session of Congress amounted to \$1,044,014,298.23. This is an astounding fact. Nor do revelations stop there. The average rates of the existing tariff are 44.16 per cent; the average rates of the tariff now proposed are 45.72 per cent. The excuse for the increase of 1.56 per cent is the deficit.

The revelations suggest two questions—why the deficit? and why such large appropriations? Harriman's suggestion—"the best way in managing governments is just the same as managing railroads, and is to produce a better article of government at less cost"—has not been taken to heart. Reduction of expenses in government is not the cut of the capitalist State.

Harriman is hasty. The only government that would produce the best article is the government that gets no special pay. Such a government is possible only in the Socialist or Industrial Republic. In the political or capitalist government the government is something outside of the people and in no way co-operates in production. Seeing such government does not co-operate in production, as would the government of the Socialist Republic, it is a consumer only, and must be paid out of what other people produce. Once such a government is on foot the appropriations must increase. They increase so fast that deficits perpetually crop up, despite the ever huger appropriations.

Harriman, a clever fellow, can not have been in earnest. As a capitalist magnate he knows he needs for the protection of his plunder a powerful government, and he knows that costs money. Hence the deficit—hence the inevitability of the same—hence also the efforts of all clear heads in modern society to do away with a social system that requires the insatiable dragon of the bourgeois State to keep the system in some show of running order.

FOR MALLOCK'S MEMORANDUM BOOK.

It is a seasonable hour, now that the Sugar Trust has been found guilty of fraudulent weights and fined nearly \$2,000,000, and that the Directors of the Trust are pleading the baby act, "we did not know"—it is seasonable at this hour to recall the recent performances of another Trust, the Paper Trust.

Complaints having poured thick and fast upon Congress charging that paper manufacturers had combined in a Trust and that, "in violation of law," they were charging the trade all it could bear, the House of Representatives appointed a special committee to investigate the matter. The committee was called the Mann Committee from its chairman James R. Mann of Illinois.

At the May 16, 1908, session of the Mann Committee appeared G. H. P. Gould, President of the Gould Paper Company, and testified that he knew of no agreement or understanding of any kind among the paper manufacturers to put a fixed or concerted price upon paper, or to restrict the output. One month and three days later the said Gould Company pleaded guilty to an indictment charging the Company with doing, since September, 1906, the very things which its President declared a month and three days before he knew nothing of.

At the May 18, 1908, session of the Mann Committee appeared Tom T. Waller, second Vice-President of the International Paper Company, and testified to the same effect as Gould had testified two days before. One month and one day later the Company that was the exclusive selling agent of the Waller

Company pleaded guilty to an indictment, as did the Gould Company, charging the Company with doing the very thing which Waller claimed a month and one day earlier was not being done. Instances could be multiplied. These will do.

Mallock claims that the captains of industry are the real wealth producers—their brains are the source of all good things—they are the runners of things who fill the cornucopia with wealth and cause it to overflow.

By the light of the Gould, Waller, etc., facts and the freshest ones furnished by the Directors of the Sugar Trust, it follows that—

Either Mallock's Directors tell the truth, and then they take the bottom from under his theory;

Or, they really direct, and then the Mallock theory has to be supplemented with the sentence: "A necessary feature of 'directing ability' is a capacity to produce unconscionable false testimony, to the greater glory of capitalist 'Law and Order.'"

All of which is respectfully submitted for Mallock's memorandum book.

CONVICT LEASING

Georgia's Brutal System Expired Last Week.

Atlanta, Ga., April 2.—The hateful system of convict leasing came to an end in this State to-day. Hundreds of human beings were led from the depths of mines, from the choking kilns, from the dark atmosphere of factories out into the sunlight, and out of the control of harsh and brutal capitalist leasers who treated them worse than cattle.

Georgia has no State penitentiary. For years her convicts have been sold into the mines, into the brick kilns, into the factories, where private greed demanded and collected its last ounce of human flesh and its final drop of human blood.

After sensational exposures the State decided to abolish this traffic in white and black slaves. Now, instead of selling its 1,600 prisoners, it will work them on the public roads.

The change went into effect at daylight, when the convicts were returned to the counties in which their crimes had been committed. Most of the unfortunate Negroes sentenced for every conceivable crime.

Death of the lease system was hailed with joy by the convicts, and at many camps they broke into prayer and sang as they were transferred to the State authorities.

At the Durham mines, in north Georgia, where evidence taken by the investigating committee of the legislature showed great cruelty had been practiced,

the 300 convicts marched out singing.

Similar scenes occurred in south Georgia when the convicts left the turpentine camps. The Chattahoochee Brick Company, near Atlanta, turned out 300 convicts.

Though shackled and ironed, the convicts greeted the change with shouts of joy and weird hymns of thanksgiving. Negro preachers were at most of the stockades, and led the prisoners in their impromptu praise service.

Special trains were waiting, and the prisoners were transferred as rapidly as possible to their new quarters. Strangely enough, some of the convicts cried at leaving scenes which had been part of the daily life of some of them for many years.

Georgia has been leasing convicts for forty years, and the system was abolished because of the colossal graft and shocking cruelty revealed at an investigation set on foot by Gov. Hoke Smith.

Hereafter nearly all the able-bodied convicts will be worked on the public roads of the State.

One "Label League" Not Enough.

Washington, March 31.—As a result of a two days' convention here, a union label department of the American Federation of Labor was formed to promote union labels.

The convention passed resolutions calling upon every wage earner to assist the 10,000 hatters and 5,000 hat trimmers who have been on strike for the last twelve weeks by contributing 10 cents a month as long as the strike lasts and by contributing food, &c. The hatters are recommended to suspend during the strike the payment of strike benefit funds, and instead to establish food storerooms, where the contributed funds and food may be distributed.

Officers of the union label department were elected, as follows: President—John B. Lennon, Bloomington, Ill.; Vice-Presidents—John F. Tobin, Boston; T. C. Parsons, Washington; Max Morris, Denver; Owen Miller, St. Louis; and John J. Manning, Troy, N. Y.; Secretary-Treasurer—Thomas F. Tracy, Boston.

1,000 MEN'S WAGES CUT.

Pittsburg, Pa., March 31.—W. P. Snyder & Co., the largest independent furnace men in the valley region, to-day reduced the wages of its laborers from \$1.60 to \$1.45 per diem. About one thousand men are affected. Other reductions are expected this week.

MODERNISM

Paul Sabatier's Lectures, Published by Scribner's.

orthodox way. Says Loisy, "The Gospel and Christian tradition are not merely old memories which we are free to consult or let go at will; they are religious experiences which are somehow continued in our own experience, and I will venture to say that we could never succeed in entirely rooting them out of ourselves, even if we could banish them from our recollection." As Sabatier says, anti-religious rationalism and orthodox intellectualism have much in common. The one set would make us believe the sacred books of superhuman origin, while the other set, knowing there is nothing superhuman about the books, decries them altogether. The Modernist takes them into account as of immense value as prophetic elements of our thought and life.

Meanwhile the Church looks upon the Modernists as dangerous heretics. The hierarchy cannot understand that the Modernist is a product of mental conviction. The Pope, says our author, imagines that Modernism is a sort of something that people can join or not join, just as they please, and he in his simplicity cannot understand how anyone can refuse to oblige him when he says, "don't join."

Sabatier recalls that someone has said of Pius X that he might well be the Louis XVI of the Papacy. Through him the old notion of authority, based upon a divine, unverifiable and quite mechanical revelation, is giving way forever, just as with Louis XVI the notion of the divine right of kings gave way so completely that not even the princes of the house of Bourbon would now think of reviving it." The whole Modernist outfit would be excommunicated but the denounced Modernists are legion, and there has been a fear of creating a sort of intellectual panic among the masses of a flock which, though generally very submissive, would not, if once frightened and scattered, be easy to bring back to the fold."

The Vatican thunders away in vain. Bishops are ordered to "exercise the most scrupulous vigilance over the masters (teachers) and their doctrines." They are to "relentlessly remove from the office of teacher all those who do not profit by the admonitions they have received." Young clerics are not allowed to frequent the public universities, and are even forbidden to read newspapers, and periodicals, excepting some one periodical of "sound principles," which the Bishop may judge fit to be read by his pupils. Little wonder that the mechanical priests are no match for the brilliant forces of Modernism, and little wonder that young men, studying for the priesthood, are electrified when they come in touch with Loisy through his books. "What have you to fear from us?" is a Modernist question for which the Holy See has no answer, except that its police keep adding each questioner to its list of suspects.

The public press too treats the movement coldly, but this does not surprise Sabatier, who states that he has noticed a strangely weak-kneed attitude on the part of many European papers in regard to Roman affairs. The Holy See, it seems, is itself modern enough to have established a press agency; Mgr. Benigni acting as press agent. "I will not," writes Sabatier, "as some do, accuse him of having bought for cash down, the correspondents of certain London and Paris papers, for I am enough of a Roman to know that though on the banks of the Tiber pretty nearly everything is sold, good care is taken never to buy anything. But there is a less gross and withal more effective means of ensuring the docility of

CORRESPONDENCE

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

PUT THE PEOPLE IN THEIR HANDS.
To the Daily and Weekly People:
Inclosed find a yearly subscription to the Weekly People. The workers here are very shy nowadays.

O. J. S.
Kansas City, Mo., March 24.

WHAT PROPAGANDISTS CAN DO.

To the Daily and Weekly People:
Inclosed find \$3.75 for 500 copies of the May Day issue of the Weekly People. A few comrades here will use them for propaganda. Business here has never been so quiet as this year. The workers are very quiet too. The A. F. of L. led strike seems to have resulted in killing everything that looked like a union, including the A. F. of L. Pushing the Weekly People, and thereby educating the workers, is the work now to be done.

Propagandist.

Eureka, Cal., March 25.

SUPPORT THE STORM CENTER,
THE S. L. P. PRESS!

To the Daily and Weekly People:
I am sorry I cannot help out more than I have done of recent years. I am enclosing two dollars for two years' renewals. I hope every comrade will help no matter how little. Even a word of cheer to those who are bearing the brunt of the battle in facing the obstacles that are presented to them personally, in the conduct of our press, would be better than complete apathy. Now is the period when Socialist propaganda is being dissected and analyzed by its enemies. We of the S. L. P. have nothing to be ashamed of or afraid of in our literature or tactics.

M. D. Fitzgerald.
Atlantic City, N. J., April 1.

S. P. CORRUPTION IN ST. LOUIS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:
The Socialist party in St. Louis is adding to its record of political corruption. It is again fusing with capitalist parties. Two of its candidates in the municipal election, which occurs on April 6, are running simultaneously on the Republican ticket. One of these is Emil Simon, who is a candidate for member of the Board of Education; the other is Owen Miller, who is candidate for member of the Board of Freeholders.

Emil Simon is a member of the Socialist party and is the lodge doctor for the local Sick and Death Benefit Society. Miller is not even a member of the party, but he is president of the Central Trades and Labor Council, and a prominent labor fakir.

I enclose a copy of the official ballot, as published by the St. Louis "Globe-Democrat" of this date.

Joseph Schneider.

St. Louis, Mo., March 29.

[The enclosure is in this office for inspection.—ED. THE PEOPLE.]

NEW YORK AFTER-CLAP OF THE CHICAGO "I AM A BUM" CONVENTION.

To the Daily and Weekly People:
I remember reading in the Daily People a year ago, in the report of the I. W. W. convention, that it was opened with the slugging of Francis by Haslewood, Jones, St. John and others saying, "You d—d Jew." The People observed that the fact that Francis was not a Jew only helped to bring out all the more the labor disrupting effect of the sluggers. I also remember that the report stated that the former Miss Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, now Mrs. Jones, lined up with the sluggers or the "I am a bum" crowd. All this came back to me last evening at the close of the De Leon lecture held at Metropolis Hall on "Who Pays the Taxes?"

Miss Catherine Flynn distributed cards announcing a lecture by her sister, Mrs. Jones, charging an admission of 10 cents to hear Mrs. Jones. I inquired who received the 10 cents admission fee, and Catherine Flynn volunteered the reply that it goes to her sister, Elizabeth. At this point a few of us, myself included, criticized the conduct of Mrs. Jones in collecting money for speaking, and referred to her as a professional labor agitator. To the surprise and astonishment of all present Miss Catherine Flynn pointed to me with the following remark:—"The Jew is trying to make trouble." I called attention right there as I do now, that the girl was not quite old enough to have an opinion of her own and that she no doubt was repeating sentiments she must have heard others use.

New York, April 2.

[The People never doubted, questioned, or denied what the Little Land League purposes to do. What The People did in the editorial referred to was to prove that the Little Land League proceeds from a conception of economics and sociology that are as false as would be the botanical theory that grass can sprout from granite—the one and the other certain to lead to disappointment and vexation of spirit. A reiteration of the Little Land League's ideal is no argument in proof of the soundness of its premises.—ED. THE PEOPLE.]

LONG LIFE TO "THE PEOPLE."
To the Daily and Weekly People:
Please find enclosed two dollars, for which extend my subscription to the Daily People. I am a reader of some ten papers and magazines, but I love

The People best of all. Without it I would be like a man lost in the woods; I would not know which way to turn. Long live The People and the cause it espouses.

D. B. Moore.
Granite, Okla., March 29.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Section Bridgeport has decided to try and help the Party Press as much as possible by raising some cash to help put things on a better footing at headquarters. The plan we have adopted is to get from members and sympathizers pledges of one half a day's pay to be handed in by May 1. If our comrades and friends throughout the country would do the same we should be able to collect a handsome May Day offering for the press fund.

John Schwartz.
Bridgeport, Conn., March 29.

SOCIALIST EDUCATION NECESSARY TO WOMAN'S EMANCIPATION.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—For a long time we have been taught to be "loyal to the Throne, be true to the King, to defend and support militarism in all its branches."

Much legislation has been evolved along this line. The governor-general has been very busy trying to introduce military companies into the public schools; the educational boards have been asked to introduce target-practice, for school children. Every able-bodied, "liberty-loving" Canadian is now liable to military service when wanted. Reason? "To suppress all internal and foreign troubles."

Result! A very strong bulwark against the advance of the proletarian movement, as the following extract, taken from "The Bedford and Mississauga County Advocate," Quebec, will show:

"One of the means adopted at the present moment for teaching the rising generation that there is such a thing as duty to one's country, is the formation of Boys' Brigades. A candidate for admission has to take an oath to be true to his King and country, and also—mark this—to be true to his employers."

Nevertheless, this bulwark will be but vapor before the aroused and enlightened army of the working class.

Samuel H. Usher.
Clarenceville, Que., March 25.

AS TO THE LITTLE LAND LEAGUE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I read your interesting and very clever editorial of March 29, in which you compared the plans of the Little Land League with the monasteries of the Middle Ages. If it were the aim of the Little Land League to take the people from the cities—which is the only life they really know—put them out on barren, desolate land, where they were isolated from all communication with humanity, it would be fair to compare the two. But this is not our plan.

The Little Land League purposed to keep the people within easy reach of the city, though living the healthy, outdoor life of the country, and near enough that the cost of transportation will not take much money. It does not pretend to offer the people a haven of rest, with no work; to give them a garden or provide a little home where they may loaf, or brood, or idle away their lives. It aims to show people how to earn an honest, healthful, clean living; not as in the monasteries of the Middle Ages, to cut themselves off from the rest of the world, but to feel very much of the world, earning a living and bringing out the best that is in them.

Accordingly, it is trying to promote the movement for little farms within an hour's ride of the city, so that there may be the outdoor, open-air life of the country, close to the center of life—the city; that it may feel that people may have a better chance to make their own way in the world—pending the change in economic conditions.

For this reason I serve as secretary without pay.

E. M. Frye.

New York, April 2.

[The People never doubted, questioned, or denied what the Little Land League purposes to do. What The People did in the editorial referred to was to prove that the Little Land League proceeds from a conception of economics and sociology that are as false as would be the botanical theory that grass can sprout from granite—the one and the other certain to lead to disappointment and vexation of spirit. A reiteration of the Little Land League's ideal is no argument in proof of the soundness of its premises.—ED. THE PEOPLE.]

LONG LIFE TO "THE PEOPLE."
To the Daily and Weekly People:
Please find enclosed two dollars, for which extend my subscription to the Daily People. I am a reader of some ten papers and magazines, but I love

to attain their economic emancipation. But organize they must themselves. The mission of the Socialist Women of G. N. Y. is a humble one though inspiring and lofty. Every woman, young or old, can join us and help spread the doctrine of emancipation. The written word has one great advantage over the spoken: it does not require spellbinders to transmit the message. Every one can spread it.

With an earnest support by our friends and sympathizers we will be soon enabled to offer to our sisters a true scientific exposition on "Woman Suffrage" from the reliable pen of Daniel De Leon, Editor of the Daily and Weekly People. We will shortly also issue the "Address" of the N. E. C. of the S. L. P. in Russian thus making it accessible to Russian comrades. To our East Side Jewish sisters we will soon offer Mrs. Olive M. Johnson's excellent essay on "Woman and the Socialist Movement," translated by Joseph Schlossberg.

Sisters, Socialism is international! The working class can emancipate itself only when all the toilers of the world, irrespective of creed, sex, nationality or color, come together under the Socialist banner. No one nation, no one sex, no one human being can ever emancipate himself. Workingmen of all countries unite. You have nothing to lose but your chains, and a whole world to win!

Socialist Woman.

New York, April 1, 1909.

OUTLOOK POOR IN LOUISVILLE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Industrial conditions in Louisville are very bad. Most places shut down or running on half time. It is much worse than in '93, and the outlook is bad.

Thos. Sweeney.
Louisville, Ky., March 30.

MODERNISM.

(Continued from page 4.)

fact, and not only not be angry at it, but profit by it and learn from it." When discussing Modernism its opponents mutilate, falsify, and even fabricate quotations, this, so holds our author, is not just unintelligent lying, it is, says he, "the involuntary result of fear, the irresponsible strategy of people who have lost their heads."

The Pope, we learn from Sabatier, takes himself very seriously: "Pius X. is perhaps the most obstinate pope, the least capable of being influenced, that Rome has known for a century." He performs his office as infallible pope with sincerity, simplicity and conviction. Like the Czar, "the Pope, omnipotent though he be, is limited on every side by the bureaucracy which in theory does nothing but transmit his utterances!" The bureaucracy find Modernism heretical, and they point to the Abbe M. R., leader of the Christian Democratic movement in Italy, as one of the high priests of Modernism. The Abbe Murri is one whom the Pope has an old score against. Pius X., when Cardinal Sarto forbade the priests of his diocese to read Murri's newspapers, adding to the prohibition the basest insinuations as to the personal character of the democratic priest. The latter wrote the Patriarch of Venice an intensely indignant letter, dated from the archiepiscopal palace at Ancona, where he was at the time the guest of Cardinal Manara. Pope Pius X. has never forgotten, nor forgiven, this rebel with whom he once measured swords and was wounded to the quick. To-day Pope Pius X., in avenging Cardinal Sarto, strikes at Modernism, a subject which he does not understand.

"Those who govern the Roman Catholic Church," say our author, "pout at modern civilization. They care nothing for our people's aspirations." That the papacy is anti-democracy is clearly shown in the language of the encyclical, which says: "All language which might inspire the people with aversion for the upper classes is, and ought to be, held contrary to the true spirit of Christian charity." Even the use of the words, "a new Christian civilization," is condemned!

A very interesting book this upon a very interesting subject. There is so much of it quotable that a reviewer hardly knows where to begin, or end, and is in danger of infringing on the publishers' rights. Readers who are interested in the movement of the Modernists should get Sabatier's work. The price of the book is \$1.25. The Labor News will accept orders.

J. H.

KEEP IN TRIM!
WITH
VERA CASCARA
THE BEST REMEDY FOR
Habitual Constipation
AND
Torpid Liver.
100 PILLS 25¢
SANT. MATERIA MEDICA
M. L. BERGER.
CHEMIST & APOTHECARY
255 W. 42nd STREET.

CHARLES MACKAY.

The English author and poet, Charles Mackay, was born at Perth, March 27, 1814.

He was educated in London and Brussels. In 1832 he returned to England, and published his first volume, "Songs and Poems," in 1834.

He was co-worker on the "Morning Chronicle" from 1835 to 1844.

In 1844 he went to Glasgow, Scotland, where he published the Glasgow "Argus."

He joined the editorial staff of the "Illustrated London News" in 1848, becoming its publisher in 1852.

He founded the "London Review" in 1860, and during the American Rebellion, 1862-63, he remained in the United States as special correspondent for the London "Times."

Among his many works, in prose and poetry, the following should be mentioned:—"Memoirs of Extraordinary Popular Delusions"; "Longbeard, a Romance"; "The Salamander, or Love and Immortality"; "Legends of the Isles"; "Voices from the Crowd"; "Town Lyrics"; "Life and Liberty in America"; "Forty Years' Recollections of Life, Literature and Public Affairs, 1830-1870"; and "Luck, and What Came of It."

He died in London December 24, 1889.

THE GOOD TIME COMING.

There's a good time coming, boys,
A good time is coming:

We may not live to see the day,
But earth shall glisten in the ray

Of the good time coming.

Caron balls may aid the truth,

But thought's a weapon stronger;

We'll win our battle by its aid;

Wait a little longer.

THE GOOD TIME COMING.

There's a good time coming, boys,

A good time coming:

The pen shall supersede the sword,

And Right, not Might, shall be the lord

In the good time coming.

Worth, not Birth, shall rule mankind,

And be acknowledged stronger;

The proper impulse has been given;

Wait a little longer.

THE GOOD TIME COMING.

There's a good time coming, boys,

A good time coming:

Shall not make their martyrs bleed

In the good time coming.

Religion shall be born of pride,

And flourish all the stronger;

And charity shall trim her lamp;

Wait a little longer.

THE GOOD TIME COMING.

There's a good time coming, boys,

A good time coming:

And a poor man's family

Shall not be his misery

In the good time coming.

Every child shall be a help

To make his right arm stronger;

The happier he the more he has;

Wait a little longer.

THE GOOD TIME COMING.

There's a good time coming, boys,

A good time coming;

Little children shall not toil

Under or above the soil

In the good time coming;

But shall play in healthy fields

Till limbs and mind grow stronger;

And every one shall read and write;

Wait a little longer.

OFFICIAL**NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.**

Treasurer.

Paul Augustine, National Secretary,

28 City Hall Place.

CANADIAN S. L. P.

National Secretary, Philip Courtney,

144 Dundas Ave., London, Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.

(The Party's literary agency.)

28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.

Notice—For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p.m.

CANADIAN S. E. C.

Regular meeting of the N. E. C. of the S. L. P. of Canada held March 28, at 67 Bathurst street, London. Bryce elected to chair. Absent, Morrison and Rodgers.

Minutes of previous meeting adopted as read.

Communications: From Section London, ordering fifty due stamps; Paul Augustine, New York, enclosing receipt for payment of Section account books, also regarding De Leon's cut.

National Secretary reported writing members at large in arrears.

Committee reported progress regarding leaflet.

Committee submitted article for Stratford "Beacon"; accepted; ordered sent to "Beacon" asking space for publication.

National Secretary instructed to write A. Louwet and H. Kroker of Walkerville, regarding propaganda. Adjourned.

F. Haselgrave,
Recording Secretary.**NEW YORK S. E. C.**

Regular meeting of the New York State Executive Committee, Socialist Labor Party, held on April 2, at 28 City Hall Place, New York City. Walter in the chair. Present, Kuhn, Scheuer, Donohue and Moonells. Absent, Lynch and Moskowitz, the latter with excuse. Minutes of previous meeting adopted as read.

Secretary reported writing members to be present; received reply from Moskowitz that he is unable to attend and desires name stricken from list of candidates now out for general vote. Secretary instructed to insert request in published minutes. Sent circular to members and sympathizers at Rochester, also readers of Party papers, for meeting of March 25; had no report yet as to result. Sent sub-blanks to sympathizers at Auburn. Received from Weiss at Medford, L. I., renewal of several subs. for Jewish Arbeiter. Received letter from Long, Newburgh, reporting successful Italian meeting at Highland Falls; also regarding local conditions at Newburgh. Handled printer form for financial reports for Sections. Sections which were recently asked as to time and place of their meetings have not yet replied; this is delaying sending out letters to sympathizers. Bill of the Secretary and Correspondence Bureau for postage, etc., ordered paid. March income: \$28.50; expenses, \$6.00. Financial Secretary reported number of Sections had not yet made returns for last National Campaign Funds, and the secretary was instructed to write delinquent Sections to make early returns.

Adjourned.

Edmund Moonells, Secretary.

ATTENTION PHILADELPHIA!

Daniel De Leon of New York, editor of the Daily People, will deliver a lecture on SUNDAY, April 11, at 2 P. M., in the German Theatre, corner Franklin street and Girard avenue, Philadelphia, on "The Fundamental Principles of International Socialism and the Two Socialist Parties in America." Readers of The People and Party sympathizers are requested to make this known to their friends. The admission will be ten cents for any seat in the house. Come early and secure good seats. Doors open at 1:30 P. M.

BOSTON, ATTENTION!

A Concert and Dance will be given by the Socialist Labor Press Committee of Greater Boston, representing Section Boston, Scandinavian Socialist Clubs, and the Lettish Socialist Labor Federation. Proceeds go for the Operating Fund of the Daily and Weekly People. The benefit will be held on THURSDAY evening, April 8, in Knights of Honor Hall, 730 Washington street, near Kneeland street, Boston. Tickets, twenty-five cents.

ST. LOUIS ENTERTAINMENT.

Women's Branch 24, of the Hungarian Socialist Labor Federation of St. Louis have arranged for a sociable evening for the benefit of the Branch. The affair will be held on SATURDAY, April 10, at the headquarters, 1717 South Broadway. There will be a good program and a bazaar. It is hoped that there will be a large attendance.

OPERATING FUND.

Chas Backofen, Rockville, Ct.	1.00
L. Koelsch.	1.00
W. Suessbrich.	1.00
W. Kittel.	.50
H. Backofen.	.50
F. H. Brune, New York	1.50
J. Slater, Somerdale, O.	1.00
Section Duluth, Minn.	2.00
J. P. Rapp, Utica, N. Y.	.25
G. Abelson, New York	.50
A. Weiss, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1.00
J. Friedman	.50
P. Peisner.	.25
Miss J. Small.	.25
A. Rubin.	.25
M. Rocklin.	.25
Section Salem, Mass.	5.00
Robt. S. Chalmers, Oklahoma City, Okla.	.50
Section Cincinnati, Ohio.	2.65
C. M. Carlson, Tacoma, Wash.	.50
David Lindell, Tacoma, Wash.	.50
H. Kruse, Schenectady, N. Y.	1.00
T. Doranski, Detroit, Mich.	1.00
H. Kreft, Detroit, Mich.	1.00
F. W. Bossard, Mooreh'd, Minn.	4.00
Robert Schmitt, Omaha, Neb.	1.00
Mrs. A. G. Corker, Los Angeles, Cal.	1.00
Stephen Lang, Los Angeles, Cal.	2.00
Section Bridgeport, Conn.	2.00
Henry Noel, Malden, Mass.	.50
Karl Marx Class, Malden, Mass.	2.00
S. Kaucher, No. Yakima, Wash.	1.00
Sympathizer, Long Island	1.00
Section Tacoma, Wash.	5.00
Thos. Regan, Tacoma, Wash.	2.00
H'ly Bornhorst, Tacoma, Wash.	2.00
Peter Bornhorst, Tacoma, Wash.	2.00
J. Laushner, Tacoma, Wash.	2.00
V. P. Vermullen, Tacoma, Wash.	1.00
Leonard Olsen, Tacoma, Wash.	1.00
A. Davis, Tacoma, Wash.	.50
Sympathizer, Tacoma, Wash.	1.00
Geo. Franklin, Tacoma, Wash.	.25
J. Matthews, Washington, Ind.	5.00
J. McCall, Hoquiam, Wash.	2.50
D. R. Munro, B'gh'mton, N. Y.	1.00
"Old Timer," New York	2.00
H. Santhoff, Brooklyn, N. Y.	.50
W. Detlef.	.25
C. Santhoff.	.50
J. Zimbel, Little Ferry, N. J.	.50
J. A. Leach, Phoenix, Ariz.	10.00
E. P. Schrab.	2.00
T. Thompson, Lincoln, Kans.	3.00
S. F. Smith, Sal'sb'r'y C't' NY	1.45
M. Hirschfeld, Albany, N. Y.	\$1.00
R. Rohrbach, Reading, Pa.	1.00
L. O. Medicke, Pittsfield, Mass.	\$1.00
H. Schmalzfuß.	2.00
J. T. Walsh, Skykomish, Wash.	6.00
A. Judejovits, Denver, Colo.	11.50
A. Wernet.	1.00
Wernet Bros.	1.00
L. D. Hosman.	1.00
E. J. Gross.	1.00
G. Anderson.	1.00
Marxian Club, Ogden, Utah.	1.50
Total	\$111.95
Previously acknowledged	4,095.01
Grand total	\$4,206.96

BIG MAY DAY CELEBRATION AT COOPER UNION, N. Y.

International Labor Day will this year find the Socialist Labor Party celebrating its clear-cut record of the past and proclaiming its antagonism to capitalism and to the insidious foes of Labor. These are stirring times and the Socialist Labor Party is called upon to be in the forefront of the battle. The Party therefore calls upon its staunch army of loyal supporters to help point out to the American working class the clear road to their emancipation.

May 1 will see Labor assembled throughout the world to let all who care know that the banner of revolt has been raised against the tyranny and oppression of capitalism, and to demand the Industrial Republic for the great army of the world's workers.

Rally, comrades and sympathizers, and join with us in the celebration of International Labor Day at Cooper Union Hall, Eighth street and Third avenue, SATURDAY, May 1, at 8 P. M., for the purpose of instilling in the minds of the workers the fact that the present economic system must go if they desire to be free, if they desire their rights, if they desire the full product of their labor. With a view to widely advertising our May Day meeting, comrades should secure a supply of throwaways for distribution from L. Abelson, 28 City Hall Place and attend the meeting en masse and play your full part in celebrating the worker's International Labor Day.

It will be good news to know that our old stalwart, Chas. H. Corrigan of Syracuse, N. Y., will positively be one of the speakers. Daniel De Leon and Jas. T. Hunter will also speak. Other speakers will be announced later.

Remember Labor's Day! Remember you are a Socialist! Do your duty! N. Y. County Executive Committee, S. L. P.

The New York Labor News Company is the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party. It prints nothing but sound Socialist literature.

GETTING DOWN TO WORK**THE PROPAGANDA GATHERS FORCE AS THE RANKS OF THE ACTIVE BRIGADE INCREASE.**

Again we have had an increase of subscriptions, and more going on than were cut off. Now that some of our friends have shown what can be done, others should feel encouraged to take hold of the work of propaganda. Join the Active Brigade and do your share. Those sending two or more subscriptions were:

Cal. \$10.00.

LABOR NEWS NOTES.

This is the season for propaganda. Stock up with pamphlets, and then get them into the hands of intelligent workingmen.

The Special Offer of the First Convention Report of the I. W. W., cloth-bound, at 30 cents a copy will be withdrawn April 10. We will honor all orders for the book, at that price, bearing post mark April 10. If you have a copy, why not order another for presentation to the library of your town?

We have just received from the binder another of the Sue stories "The Iron Arrow Head," a fifty-cent book. Send on your orders.

The orders last week were:

L. C. Haller, Los Angeles, Cal.	5
J. W. Johnson, Oakland, Cal.	4
K. Bauer, Felton, Cal.	5
O. E. Behn, San Francisco, Cal.	2
M. Engel, San Francisco, Cal.	3
Section Denver, Colo.	4
Section El Paso, Colo.	2
D. G. O'Hanrahan, Seattle, Wash.	9
O. J. Schwitzgebel, Kansas City, Mo.	1
L. I. Lambrigeffir, Niobrara, Neb.	3
Geo. Hassler, Detroit, Mich.	6
J. Isaacs, Cincinnati, O.	2
O. Freer, Columbus, O.	2
F. Brown, Cleveland, O.	2
H. Brandborg, Henning, Minn.	3
A. H. Campbell, Mayfield, Utah.	4
E. Reimer, Boston, Mass.	2
A. F. Pecheur, Somerville, Mass.	2
T. F. Brennan, Salem, Mass.	2
J. Anderson, Gardner, Mass.	2
Tacoma, Wash.	1.50
F. Bombach, Boston, Mass.	4
O. Kinslaw, Malden, Mass.	3
M. Molloy, Schenectady, N. Y.	2
Canal Zone	2.50
Bremerton, Wash.	1.50
Decatur, Wash.	1.25
H. F. Cody, Glens Falls, N. Y.	3
Montreal, Can.	1.00
New Castle, Pa.	1.00
Salem, Mass.	1.00
Hartford, Conn.	1.00
Newport News, Va.	1.00
Vancouver, B. C.	1.00
Granite, Okla.	1.00
Grand Canyon, Ariz.	1.00

Besides many smaller ones.

STRIKE AT RUSKIN COLLEGE.

Students Block Plan to Throttle Their Revolutionary Education by Affiliation with Oxford University.

London, March 30.—A novel situation has arisen at Oxford, where the students of Ruskin College have gone on a strike.

Ruskin College is an institution founded ten years ago for workingmen. A body of the students publish a radical monthly, "The Plebs," which is reprinting some of the literature of the New York Labor News Company, which is owned by the Socialist Labor Party, at New York. The principal is Dennis Hird, well known for his works on sociology and evolution.

Some time ago it was announced by the Executive Council of the college that the study of English literature and temperance would be substituted for sociology and evolution, but the students raised such an outcry that the plan was not persisted in by the authorities. Hird the other day announced that his resignation had been called for on the ground that he was "unable to maintain discipline." The students believe that the Executive Council of the college has taken this step because the council is in favor of curbing the radical tendencies of the college by an affiliation with the conservative Oxford University.

Ruskin College at present has no official connection with the university, and the students evidently do not want any such connection. Assuming that the enforced resignation of principal Hird would be the thin end of the wedge for destroying the present order of things, by way of emphatic protest they have refused to attend lectures.

Many of our friends have responded to our request to send us one new reader. If you have not yet done so try and send us one at once.

L. Abelson, Organizer.

FINNISH METAL WORKERS.

Loked Out Twice by Bosses, but Are Still on the Winning Side.

Helsingfors, Finland, March 12.—The employees in the metal industry were hard put to it last fall, to fight a lock-out inflicted on them by their bosses, and suffered many hardships in the struggle. The skirmish at last resulted victoriously for the metal workers and their union, and a joint agreement was entered into which secured them some improvement in conditions.

But the peace was of short duration. The agreement expired on January 1, and the employers refused to renew it in its old form. They demanded a wage reduction of 15 per cent. The wages of the metal workers in Finland are already pretty near the starvation lines and a fifteen per cent. cut in Helsingfors would have been followed by a cut throughout the country. The metal workers therefore rejected the bosses' demand.

Thereupon the Helsingfors bosses locked out two thousand of their employees, commencing January 1, last. The bosses figured that on account of the bad times they would be able to fill their factories with strike-breakers. But the unemployed preferred starvation to degrading themselves to the level of blacklegs. When the bosses saw that the native workers could not be bent to their will, they sent their agents to Russia and Estonia to try their luck there.

Here again the solidarity of the class conscious workers proved stronger than the bosses had bargained for, the Russians and Estonians, in spite of the insecurity at home, absolutely refusing to act as strike-breakers. Now the metal bosses are laying their pipes for a lock-out throughout Finland, and a life and death struggle to subdue their "obstinate" employees. Although the locked-out men and their families are in great distress, they feel that the solidarity of the working class will assure them the final victory.

PLATFORM

Adopted at the National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party, July, 1904, and Re-adopted at the National Convention, July, 1908.

The Socialist Labor Party of America, in convention assembled, reasserts the inalienable right of man to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

We hold that the purpose of government is to secure to every citizen the enjoyment of this right; but taught by experience we hold furthermore that such right is illusory to the majority of the people, to wit, the working class, under the present system of economic inequality that is essentially destructive of THEIR life, THEIR liberty and THEIR happiness.

We hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be controlled by the whole people; but again taught by experience we hold furthermore that the true theory of economics is that the means of production must likewise be owned, operated and controlled by the people in common. Man cannot exercise his right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness without the ownership of the land on and the tool with which to work. Deprived of these, his life, his liberty and his fate fall into the hands of the class that owns those essentials for work and production.